GEN. ANDERSON'S BRIGADE IN ITS QUARTERS AT CAPITE

Dimenities of Landing Stores by Means of Philippine Labor-Wealth of Mahogany Farniture Left Behind by the Spaniards Discipline of the California and Oregon Volunteers-Music by a Native Band-Cavite's Dirt-Condition of the Troops.

CAVITÉ, July 3.-On shore again at last! After thirty-eight days at sea, all across the Pacific at half steam, it is good to be on land once more, even if the land is in Cavité. fisalf is not prepossessing, and San Boque, across the causeway, is worse. There was once learned and elever gentleman who objected to Cologne because of its "two and seventy stenches and as many separate stinks." But he never had been in Cavité or San Roque. He never had seen the gentle Filipino on his native beath.

It was no easy task getting the three big transports loaded in San Francisco, but that was byplay to the work of unloading them. An immense amount of stores had been stowed away in the holds of the troopers. The single item of rations gives some notion of it. There are nearly 2,400 men in the First Brigade, and the equipment order provided rations for six months for them, or nearly 440,000 rations. Each ration weighs four pounds, or a total of nearly 1,000 tons simply of rations. Then there was ammunition, tons of it. Enough for a hard campaign with a lot of fighting. Tons more of commissary stores for sale to officers. More tons, many of them of Quartermaster's stores, camp equipage, tents by the hundred, men's And besides all this stuff for the army, the Peking had more than 2,000 tons of stores for the

The Cavité Navy Yard has a pler big enough for vessels of 2,500 tons, but too small for the troopships, so all this stuff had to be lightered ashore. Well, the lighters would make you laugh. They are Philippine affairs, called cascos, big flat-bottomed dumping-scow contrivances that draw little water and carry from 60 to 125 tons. They are built of teak-everything here is either teak or mahogany-and are strong enough to knock stones out of a solid masonry breakwater. They are from six to eight feet wide, the same beam throughout and from forty to sixty feet long. At the stern and bow they are decked with bamboo for about ten feet and there the caseo men live with their multitudinous families. Along the centre of the caseo, about three or four feet above the gunwales, runs a bamboo pole, and over this bamboo thatches are slung, completely protecting easeo and cargo from rain. Along each side of the cases heavy teak beams are stepped at intervals of about ten feet. These beams extend outboard about two feet. Bamboo poles, four inches or less in diameter, are bound to the under side of these beams by bamboo thongs. making a sort of running board such as open trolley cars carry. Across the gunwales three or four heavy teak beams are lashed@to tie the sides of the caseo together. The big teak planks of the hull are tied to-

gether by heavy double copper rivets, shaped like the old-fashioned inverted U carpet tacks. The seams are calked and pitched, and a grating of bamboo covers the bottom. I was wrong in saying that everything was made of teak or mahogany. Everything is made of bamboo except what is made of teak or mahogany. The rudders of these cascos are enough to jar a sailorman off the foreyard. The old packets make such slow time that there is hardly steerage way on them, and it takes a rudder of some size to make them answer. The is a contraption of teak planks four feet wide at the post and tapering to eighteen inches at the outboard end, ful-ly a foot thick. It is operated by a tenoot tiller, which keeps the after cabin tenants hopping about from side to side, as it swings when the ship is in motion. Sometimes, when it is desirable to turn in less than a mile or so and the helm is put hard over, the tiller swings elear of the sides of the caseo, and the patrone or coxswain, stands on it and, bracing himself against his roof thatch, forces it out. It is heavy enough so that he is sure of not falling into the sea by a sudden swing too far.

The bamboo running boards present a curlous problem to a Yankee because they are ound beneath their supports instead of on top of them. There is no sense in it. A lashing breaks and down goes the running board, and whoever happens to be on it goes into the water. But the natives do not care about that. They swim like fish, and are wet through two or three times a day. They wear only the thinnest kind of cotton shirts and trousers, and

## THE QUARTERS ASHORE.

To tow these caseos back and forth between the ships and the piers there is a fine collection of old steam launches and small boats. They were all in use in and about the navy yard here when the Spanish cruisers and gunboats went down in that Mayday fight. When the navy yard and arsenal were surrendered to Admiral Dewey he took such of the launches and steamers as he could use and gave what were beyond profitable repair to the insurgents. They are big and little and of all sorts. They are operated by crews of natives, Chinese, men from the ships and combination crews. But they do a lot of work despite their nondescript appearance. The Rapido has been towing the four or five cascos put at disposal of Gen. Anderson by the Admiral. She is a nice boat, but she ought to be called the Slowido, or the Slowerido. Some sort of speed could be made in loading cascos at the ships because there was apparatus to work with, cranes, whips, derricks, and tackles, but at the pier it was hard work, and that by natives who did not understand the language of their employers and had peculiar notions about working, anyway. If and pay him by the hour, taking the even hours all through the day to pay off for the work done in the odd hours, you will get about twice as much done as if you worked them ten hours a day and paid at night. If you pay at the end of the week, heaven help you, the na-

matter of taking the First Brigade ashore was to select quarters. That was comparatively easy. The navy yard and arsenal were full of big, barrack-like buildings that had been used for storehouses and machine shops. In some of them there were fine living rooms. In the navy yard the commandant had a fine, great house with superb quarters. His Adjutant had a beautiful house for himself near that of the commandant. Old Fort San Felipe furmished more quarters, and barracks, too, " The old hospital was used for its original purpose, and the barracks which had been occupied by the Spanish naval infantry and other troops stationed here were put in use again by the California and Oregon boys. They were brought ashore, a hundred or more to a caseo, the day after the transports got here. They had two days' rations with them, and the rest of the supplies have been following ever since. Order will begin to appear out of the chaos in a day or two, but just now everything is piled in heaps. Regimental Quartermenters are hard at it straightening out their stores. The Brigade Commissary and Quartermaster have got their stores started ashore, and sev-eral caseo loads are piled up in the big shope they have taken as storehouses. The general store which the Commissary will open for the service of the officers has for a stock now a fine ot of canned roast beef and nothing else. The Quartermaster has some shovels and tents ashore and hopes for more. But it is all com-

The first thing to be done, of course, in the

ing. There's some comfort in that.
At first there was hesitation about landing the stores. Gen. Anderson learned from the Admiral of the starting of the Spanish expedition for the relief of the Philippines. Admiral

the possibility of having to leave Manlia Bay if | and the politicians gull us, and the mosquitoes the Spanish fleet comes. For a day or two Gen. Anderson apparently took that talk seriously. and he determined that stores should go ashore only as needed. But now he has changed his mind and everything is to be taken out of the transports at once.

MASSIVE MAROGANT PURNITURE.

The Brigade Quartermaster, Major Jones. having solved the problem of native help by paying at the end of each half day, the work of unloading is going on fairly rapidly. To the Quartermaster belongs all the work of transportation, so he has to get all the stores ashore. His clerks have caught the art of making na tives work. The natives are small-bodied men but very muscular. With the right sort of encouragement they keep at it well and get a lot done. They easily outwork the big Oregon and California soldiers. Last night seventy of them unloaded a caseo and a half, more than 100 tons of cargo, and carried the boxes a hundred yards and up a flight of stairs into the Commissary's storehouse, between 7 and 10 o'clock. Major Jones says Filipino labor is the best he has ever seen, and he has had a great deal of

The quarters occupied by the men are fairly comfortable and those of the officers are fine. The men are all close to the ground, and therefore not in such dry places as are desirable, but they have cleaned up their barracks thoroughly and made them sanitary. They can stand a long stay here with no bad effects from the character of their quarters. Each man has a bed, built of bamboo, which stands nearly two feet off the floor, and if it were not for the mosquitoes they would be fairly content. They have got their own messes and their own cooks. and the complaints about food which were con-

stant on the ships are heard no more. The officers are almost palatially housed The Spaniards who were stationed here knew how to live. The rooms are immense, with ceilings at least fifteen feet high. The floors are of teak and are kept bare. The furniture is of mahogany. The rooms were furnished beautifully when the Spaniards went out, but there was only enough left for us to show what it had been. The insurgents who looted Cavité when the Spaniards went out, had not stopped at the navy yard gate. Great mirrors, chairs, beds, desks, tables, settees, sideboards, all were taken, and when Admiral Dewey found out what was going on and set a marine guard in the yard to stop the looting, only the heavier pieces were lett. The tables are beautiful and the beds are wonders of woodworking skill. They are enormous affairs, each with great high canopy frames of finely carved mahogany. The frames are solid mahogany and the corner posts are carved out of mahogany logs. In place of springs the posts and sideboards are bound together with woven cane, such as is used to seat chairs in the States. The desks are fine and roomy, and beautifully made. The one at which this is written would gladden the heart of any New York lover of old mahogany. It is built like a chest of drawers, with heavy brass handles like the drop handles on a sailorman's chest. The top drawer pulls out and the front of it awings down, showing a double row of pigeonholes and giving a wide writing table. It was stowed in the back corner of the old navy yard paint shop and filled with yellow ochre, so the loot hunters overlooked it.

The Spaniards have more kinds of chairs than a Grand Rapids factory, most of them made of mahogany, but some of bamboo As a rule they are big, easy fellows, with backs well tilted back and broad rests for the arms. Some of them escaped the thieves, but most of those the looters could not carry away they smashed with gun butts, Cavité is full of this stolen furniture. Nearly every house shows two or three pieces. Even the Casco have big bamboo settles. They are fine beds for the men.

#### DISCIPLINE OF THE VOLUNTEERS. It is only truth to add that the insurgents

were not the only ones who helped themselves. There are men in the First California and Second Oregon who seemed to think that they were entitled to what they could get, and some of their efficers were not much better. I saw the Captain of an Oregon company take a fine big worbek from a native in Guam and tell the poor devil to charge it to the Government of the United States. Some of the California officers helped such things along rather than hindered them. Here the Oregon men were first ashore. They had been amusing themselves by raiding the commissary stores on the ship, and so were in good form when they got into this navy yard. They did their best to carry off everything they could get their hands on here for the first day or two, out a few things were too large for them to handle, and it happened that there were no safes. Finally, Gen. Anderson got ashore, and et a guard of regulars from the Four his old regiment-and sentries armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles are not to be fooled with.

I have referred before this to the discipline in the volunteer regiments, or rather to the fact that it is almost entirely lacking. There is the material in the two regiments to make the finest soldiers in the world, but it takes officers who know something of military matters and methods to handle the material and form it, and hammer it into shape. There are some officers who know their business and are energetic and ambitious, but there is probably the finest lot of county politicians in the Sec ond Oregon which has ever been gathered together in that State, or perhaps any other. On the deck of the Australia one afternoon I found the Colonel in a lively discussion with one of the Majors about a county convention that was to be held somewhere. The Major was about to go down to conduct the afternoon noncom. school, and just the day before he had been put in the "sweat box" on one of the simplest questions of guard duty. In Honolulu a private came back from shore leave drunk and ugly. The next morning he refused to work and threatened to strike the officer of the day. The army regulations, in their wonderful wisdom, provide that volunteers shall not be tried you work the average Filipino five hours a day by regulars. The Oregon officers tried this The law provides the extreme penaltydeath-for such an offence in time of war. The Oregon men buckled on their swords and talked about how they would "einch" this fellow. It was "time to make an example;" "Discipline must be maintained." You won't believe the entence. It was two months' police duty and \$10 fine. The prisoner has a vote in an Oregon

county. The Oregon men came ashore, and didn't like the quarters assigned to them. So one battalion moved into others. They had been ordered not to take the quarters they did take, but the Colonel said that those selected for them were unsanitary, so he turned the General's order to the wall. There came near being no Colonel of the Second Oregon for that, but the battalion got back to its quarters in time to prevent a disaster for the Colonel. Officers and men both have been cautioned by headquarters and by their surgeons about eating fruit here and drinking water. The officers have been instructed to see that the men are careful. But that doesn't count. The men fill up on fruit in all stages of ripeness, and drink any kind of water they can get and any kind of liquor. The result is that they fall down at drill and guardmount, and average a dozen a company on morning sick reports.

Gen. Merritt knew what he was talking about when he demanded regulars and the best of the National Guard for this service. The volunteer soldier is the best soldier in the world, but most volunteer officers are the best politicians in their counties. The Captain of one of the warships, talking about discipline last night, said that he never realized what it meant nutil he went into the fight in Manila Bay on Monday. Not only did it mean that the lives of his men were in his hand, but his own life was in the hand of his superior, the Admiral. What chances some of these volunteers take!

Well, we are ashore and in quarters, and our stores are coming ashore as fast as they can. Drills begin now, and target practice, and seouting parties will go out, and work be done Dewoy, down in his heart, is sure he can witale

bewey, down in his heart, is sure he can witale

while we sit around and watt for the next ex
pedition to come. The lights of Manila blazein

our faces nightly. The mountains invite us to

places that are cool. But we are in quarters.

The Baltimore carries

at a pipe on a currious and

attention of sympathy mixed with pride to see

that Spanish squadron with his ships he has

been a currious ach

attention of sympathy mixed with pride to see

the pitiable spectacle the Spanish wreeks pre
poon in a Raines law hotel at 83 South atreet.

It is supposed that death was due to heart dis
sent, and then to hunt through our ships for

places that are cool. But we are in quarters.

pointed nurse on the Bellef on June 25.

AGUINALDO'S SPLENDED BAND JULY 4.—There may not be gains for all ou losses, but surely there are for some of them. The thing which it was least expected we should find out here is here, good music. A wonderful band marched up the muddy Calle de San Francisco from Aguinaldo's head-quarters this morning and for an hour serenaded Gen. Anderson with playing that would set the music lovers of New York wild with excitement.

The average Filipino does not present the appearance of a musician or a music lover. But for his bright, intelligent eyes he would look like a stupid Patagonian sheep herder. There are few musical instruments in the native villages. Once in a while one runs across an old tin-pan-toned cracked piano horribly out of tune, and two or three places have harps. But this band, composed entirely of Filipinos, is worthy to rank with the bands of the world. It was the famous military band of Manila, where it used to furnish classic music on the Lunetta when the aristocratic Spanlards went out for their evening drive or promenade. And occasionally, or oftener, it was turned out to play while a few dozens of the musicians' people were shot for the adification of the multitude on the charge of sympathizing with insurrection or some other trumped-up accusation.

In Manila there were seventy-two members. Sixty of them managed to get away with their instruments and music. This morning forty-eight played on the little plaza in front of Gen. Anderson's headquarters. And such playing! It was recompense for every discomfort, every vexation. every disappointment, every hardship of 7,000 miles in a troopship, the last 5,000 at half steam in a tropic sea. You shut your eyes and heard the orchestra of the Royal Opera at Vienna, the great Budapest Band, the famous military band in Berlin, the Boston Symphony at its best. Seidl's finest work, anything in the world. With never a note in front of them. they played what you liked, any part of any opera, the grandest music ever written. or a simple Strauss waltz or a folksong. And the bass drummer was the leader. You will never hear a bass drum really played until you hear that Filipino do it. He makes a bass drum talk, sing, cry, shout. It fits the mood and movement of the music. It is subordinate or dominant, soft, subdued, or loud and roaring; it laughs and chuckles like a thing alive; it raves and protests like an angry soldier, and all in perfect harmony and sympathy with the rest. The ambition of the average bass drummer is to develop the muscles in his arms. He pounds the uncomplaining drum as if he were swinging clubs for exercise. But with this Filipino it is a science and an art, and he is

It is a curiously organized band-one base drum, two snares, a lyre, five tubas, eleven saxophones, big and little; eleven clarinets, eight cornets, one ballad horn, and four altos and tenors. They played songs from "Faust," and I sat again in the Metropolitan Opera House and heard and saw the vast audience get to its feet with frantic cheers when Calvé and the two de Reszkes finished the prayer song. They played, but no telling describes what they played. Come out when we take Manila and sit under the arc lights on the Luneta and hear them play for yourself. The 10,000 miles you have come from New York will drift away into nothing, and you will hear only the music and be

This Fourth of July, 7,000 miles from our nearest home shore, was a great day. It was one of the fairest days that ever shone over a fair land. The sun rode through clear heavens all day, but a brisk breeze tempered his tropic rays and made even the sunshine deightful. And now, in the full moonlight, with the stars gleaming like white diamonds in the far blue sky, the boom of cannon and the rattle of rifles rolling across the bay from Malate, where the Spaniards and insurgents are at it, gives the only reminder of the grim

### NO SALUTE FROM THE GERMANS.

In accordance with the usual custom all work except the necessary police and guard duty was suspended on shore and aboard ship, and soldiers and sailors had a day of rest. Th sun rose from behind the mountains back of Manila to see the ships of the squadron dressed out in all their many-colored flags swung in a string from stem to stern over the triatic stay. Across the bay a few miles the advancing day showed two significant things. A cloud of smoke marked the German ships, and presently out of it they came, and in sullen silence steamed down to Mariveles Bay, opposite Corregidor Island. with only their own flags flying, and with no disposition on board to burn powder in saluting the birthday of the Stars and Stripes. But over he put a stop to the practice mighty quick. He | the English ships floated the many-hued symbols of rejolding, and when noon came and our deep-voiced guns gave a double three times three, and then three more to the nation, back across the bay rolled the answering thunder as the British ships broke out the Stars and Stripes and answered gun for gun our own salute

In the morning the entire brigade was reviewed by Gen. Anderson and Admiral Dewey. Agninaldo had been invited to be present with the General and the Admiral, but he sent word that he was "indisposed," and that probably was true. But he sent his band in his place, and it is no doubt true that every one at headquarters would rather have heard the band once than seen the insurgent dictator a great many times. There was not much room in front of headquarters for the review, but the boys marched well and presented a fine appearance. They are a fine-looking lot of sturdy young fellows, with splendid spirit as far as their work is concerned, and they ought to give a good account of themselves if the time ever comes when they are called upon to meet the Spanish in the field.

## CAVITÉ DESCRIBED.

JULY 6 .- If you turn the State of Massachu setts upside down so that Cape Cod runs out to the west instead of to the east, you have a fairly good representation, on a somewhat larger cale, of Manila Bay and Point Sanglei, on which Cavité is situated. Then Boston would represent Manila, and Provincetown Cavité, with the towns and those villages down to Middleboro standing for the villages around this narrow neck from San Roque through Cavité Viejo, Truos, San Francisco, Malabon Bakor, Parañaque, Malabai, Pineda, Malate and Ermate to Manila. There is this additional difference, that this point is double, with a small but fairly deep bay cutting in between the Cavité Navy Yard and Punta Sanglei.

The country around Manila Bay is beautiful. It is heavily wooded down to the water's edge, and in the background, all the way from the Sierra Mariveles, the mainland north of Corregidor Island, clear around to the south of Manila, back of Old Cavité, mountains rising to an average height of 5,000 feet, with some of them going almost 7,000 feet up toward the sky. Most of them are of regular outline, big, sharp-peaked fellows whose tops look from the water as if they would be uncomfortable seats. The arsenal and navy yard, with the barracks and buildings for officers, occupy about half or two-thirds of a mile of Cavité Point. At the tip end of Sanglei the Spaniards had a battery of two 10-inch guns, which went out of action soon after the 8-inch rifles of the Olympia and Baltimore got after them on Mayday. Behind this battery on San, isi is a little village, which the natives call Canacao. There an Englishman named Young has a shipyard and coal pockets.

In the little bay between Sanglei and Cavité lie the wrecks of the best three ships the Spaniards had—the Reina Cristina, the flagship of Admiral Montojo; the Don Antonio de Ulloa, the best ship of the enemy's fleet, and the Castills, which suffered probably the largest loss, proportionately, in killed, of all the Spanish ships. They lie little more than awash, but at low tide are exposed enough to show the sorry work done on them by the American shells. It gives one a curious sen-

gun deck, went across the ship and was turned by a gun shield, recrossed the ship above the

leck and fell to the deck without exploding. The tip end of Point Cavité is occupied by an stone parapet a lot of old 8 and 8 inch smooth ores. The insurgents are lugging them away now, and dragging them with infinite labor and pains up behind their trenches near Malate. Some day before long they will open with grape and canister on the Spanish breastworks about 300 yards in front of them, and then they will gain that much more ground from the little Spain now holds. For the Spanish will run when those guns open up as surely as they are

NEW TENANTS OF SPANISH QUARTERS. Rebind this old fort stand the buildings of the navy yard and arsenal, great big machine shops and storehouses, occupied now by the Quartermaster and Commissary, and as quarters by some of the brigade officers. The machine shops are in charge of engineers from the fleet and of Naval Constructor Capp, who came out on the Peking. All sorts of repair work is going on, and there are complete facilities for almost any sort of naval work. The insurgents are permitted to work in the shops and they are making the most of their oppor-They have stripped the guns from some of the sunken Spanish ships, and are making new breech blocks to replace those thrown into the sea by the defeated Spaniards. or ruined by the fires which destroyed that part of the enemy's vessels which was not sub-

merged when the ships went down. Fort San Felipe backs up the navy yard with its solid stone wall. There the California artillerymen are guarding the sixty prisoners from Guam. Facing San Felipe on the Bakor Bay side of the point are the big houses of the Commardant of the Yard and the gentleman who was called Ayutante Mejor. The Commandant's establishment furnishes quarters for the Fourteenth Regular Infantry and its officers, and there are superb quarters reserved for Gen. Merritt and his staff when they come Gen. Anderson occupies the Adjutant's house with brigade headquarters. In the barracks beyond the California volunteers are located. with a separate building for hospital and another for regimental band headquarters, and long row of little office-like places for the officers. Outside the gate are the Oregon quarters. and a field big enough for a brigade review.

Beyond these buildings and this field lies Cavité, a place of indefinitely numbered inhabitants, where Spaniards were plenty but are so few as to excite much comment by their appearance. It is a narrow streeted, vile-smelling, filthy old junk shop, where all sorts of sewage is thrown into the streets and nobody cares. Insurgents are in force in Cavité. The fine great mansions once occupied by the Spanish now furnish quarters for Aguinaldo and his lieutenants. One great building he uses for headquarters. Another he took as a prison, and there and in its yard he confined more than 2,000 Spaniards. In one little shop near the navy yard gate a beehive of Filipinos is in operation cleaning and reloading cartridge shells So it goes everywhere. The insurgents make everything serve their purpose. But now Aguinaldo has promised to evacuate Cavité in order to give room for the soldiers of the Second and Third Brigades, and even now he is moving his headquarters across the bay to Bakor.

The buildings of Cavité are mostly of stone and two stories high. The upper part is used for the dwelling and the lower part for a shop or storage. Nobody lives on the ground floor, it is too damp. Nobody ever heard of a Street Cleaning Department in Cavité. The streets are not even guttered. If they were the tremendous rains would do a great deal toward keeping them clean. Water is had anywhere at a depth of a few feet, but it is not safe to use it for drinking. Each house has a tank for the storage of rainwater. All water used by the troops is supposed to be boiled. The men are ot particular about it, but the officers filter the water after it has been boiled.

## CONDITION OF THE TROOPS

On the whole the situation of the troops is fairly good. They are more comfortable than they would be in camp and probably can be kept in better health. The weather is hot and humid, but the nights are cool, and before morning one usually needs a blanket. At first guard mount was at 10 o'clock, but after a few men had fainted from exhaustion or been over come by the heat it was moved up to 8 o'clock. and by and by it probably will be at 6, where it ought to be. Five in the evening would be better. The first call goes at 4:45 A. M. and re veille at 4:55. Drill begins soon after 5 and lasts an hour. Then breakfast comes. Work is all supposed to be done before guard mount, nothing to do. The camp is being settled rapidly, and the streets and grounds cleared and cleaned. There is talk of turning all the natives out of Cavité when the next brigades come and giving the place a thorough cleaning up. It would be a good thing, and perhaps Gen Merritt will do it. It would be no hardship on the natives, for most of them are squatters, who have come in since the May Day

One of the most interesting spectacles in Cavité is furnished by the wreck of the Spanish shops. The insurgents looted with a nice discrimination after the Spaniards crossed the auseway and retreated toward Manila. They let the shops of the Japanese and Filipinos entirely alone, but the Spanish places were utterly destroyed. One big store on the Calle de San Francisco looks as if a big pole had been sent down through the roof and swung round and round. All that was valuable was taken away. and the inside is now an indiscriminate pile of débris that looks as if it had been stirred up by a gigantic poker.

The men are anxious to get on to Manila, but there is no doubt now that there will be no movement at least until the Second Brigade omes. It is doubtful if they would be as com fortable in Manila as here. Every breeze that blows, from whatever direction, strikes their quarters here, and there are no stone pavements to store up the frightful heat of the sun and radiate it back at night. But Manila is the goal, and they want it.

#### CERVERA KISSES A BABY. It Arouses Enthusiasm in the Staid Town of Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 15,-Admiral Cer. era was the guest to-day of the Rev. Father E. M. O'Callaghan, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. After lunching with the priest they were driven to the navy yard ferry landing and visited the stockade on Seavey's Island, returning before noon. The Admiral and his son again visited the yard this afternoon, taking the electric ferry. A large crowd followed them and rushed on to the ferry boat, where they held an extemporaneous reception. A woman summer visitor with a girl baby on her left arm extended the other hand, and as she did so the Admiral pinched the baby's face and gave it a smacking kiss.

This pleased the crowd very much and caused it to applaud heartily, to which the Admiral responded by lifting his hat and bowing with a good-natured smile. The car on which the officers took the trip through Kittery to the yard was packed with neople, and at every sta-tion a crowd gathered and kodak artists were

tion a crowd gathered and kodak artists were numerous.

Paymaster Urdapillete visited the prison camp with the Adultral during the afternoon and about \$35,000 was paid out in wages among the 1,600 men. After visiting the sick at the hospital the Admiral returned on the Government ferryboat and went to his hotel. This evening he passed in preparation for the long journey to Annapolis to-morrow. He received a number of persons who were anxious to greet him and was very cordial to all. He is expected to start on the trip South at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the same officers who accompanied him here will probably return with him.

Sudden Death of an Army Nurse.

John Parrell, 27 years old, who had been a nurse on board the United States Army hospi-

almost the only sear. There is hardly a mark on the other ships. The Baltimore's was made by a six-pound shell that struck her just at the ITS WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES ON

> What It Is Doing Elsewhere Subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund Over \$200,000 So Far-Surgeon-General Sternberg Refuses to Let the Society's Nurses Go to Porto Rico

A GRAND SCALE.

The Red Cross officers here are waiting anxlously to hear from Clara Barton concerning her contemplated trip to Havana. No word from her has been received since Friday, when she announced her intention to proceed at once to Havana, providing she could get transportation. It is presumed that she is yet at Santiago. The shipments of supplies to Havana, Mr. Barton said, depended upon her movements.

A report reached Red Cross headquarters yesterday that Miss Barton had said that she sould not supply relief to the army because the supplies which she had were Cuban relief supplies, intended for the Cubans. Mr. Barton announced yesterday that all of the medicines. food, and other supplies furnished the army up to the latter part of July were Cuban relief supplies, and that Miss Barton had been authorized in distributing such supplies to the army by the Central Cuban Bellef Committee. Until the arrival of the Port Victor at Santiago no Red Cross supplies had reached there, although the Red Cross has been supplying all the army camps ever since the war began,

A statement has also been made that Miss Barton and her entire party intended to go to Havana and leave no one in charge at Santiago. This is also incorrect, as it is the intention of the Red Cross to put Santiago in charge of one of Miss Barton's staff in case she should leave there. The work will go on there as before, and the reports that the soldiers and sailors will be neglected are pronounced to be utterly without foundation.

The offer of the Red Cross to supply more nurses for Porto Rico and for service on the transports bringing home the sick has been refused by Surgeon-General Sternberg. The excellent work done by the nurses under Miss Rutty, as shown by the testimonials they re ceived from the army surgeons in Porto Rico and on the Lampasas, led the Red Cross to make another offer of their services, which has been replied to by the Surgeon-General in the following letter:

following letter:

DEAN SIR: I have received your letter of Aug. 13 nelosing a copy of a letter given by Col. Greenleaf to Miss Ruity. In reply I would say that on Aug. 11 received a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf asking me to send him some trained male nurses. On Aug. 12 I cabled to him as follows: "Competent male nurses hard to find. Do you want trained female nurses a Acknowledge receipt." The same day I received a cablegram from him in reply saying: "Prefer less number of male nurses to any female nurses." Under these circumstances I cannot recommend that any female nurses shall be sent to Porto Rico. Moreover, thave information that the Relief sails to-day for New York with a load of sick and wounded from Gen. Mile's army, and a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf dated Aug. 13 says: "Typhoid decreasing, no new cases to-day, general health improving." Very truly yours.

Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

Judge Joseph Sheldon, who went to the

new cases to-day, general health improving." Very truly yours.

Gronge M. Streiner.

Judge Joseph Sheldon, who went to the Pacific coast to organize the Bed Cross work there in connection with the Manila expeditions, has made a report in which he says.

"Almost every city and town of California has its local society for Red Cross work, and the State association is formed from delegates from these with the idea of intelligently directing their work and carrying on the work in Manila and Hawaii. The San Francisco society has the largest representation in the association, and is of course the wealthiest auxiliary. It has assumed most of the work done, our society leaving to the State association the care of the troops after leaving here. The work in the Philippines promises to assume large proportions. We have sent there surgeons, agents to look after financial affairs and four nurses. The field hospital there is large enough to accommodate 125 patients, and we have sent out food and medicine to last a long time. This work is being done in cooperation with the United States Medical Department." The State association, Judge Sheldon adds, has raised \$2.2,119.74 for the work.

The Supply Committee of the Red Cross sent out 100 suits of underwear, 100 pairs of socks, and 75 pairs of shoes to Quarantine yesterday and six equipped cots to Fort Hamilton. The hospital ship Missouri, which has been partly equipped by the Red Cross, will receive to-day 300 equipped cots and ten cases of dry goods, consisting of pajamas, nightshirts, and underwear. Two thousand suits of pajamas, 2,000 sheets, and 2,000 pillow cases were sent to Jacksonville in response to a regulation from the army surgeons there. The Supply Committee has also completed arrangements for supplying 100 pounds of ice and 100 pounds of ice to Fort Wadsworth three times a week, and 100 quarts of milk and 100 pounds of ice to Fort Wadsworth three times a week.

The subscriptions to the Bed Cross fund have passed the \$200,000 mark, amounting now to \$200,885.72. Amo

#### SWARMS OF HERO HUNTERS. Convalescents on Governors Island Having

a Busy Time with the Women. Every sick and wounded soldier in the hospital at Governors Island was several times a hero yesterday afternoon. It so happened that friends of the invalids, some friends of those friends, and some who were just taking s general motherly interest in sick and wounded soldiers, visited the hospital about the same time. The result was that every cot in the convalescent wards was surrounded by a dozen or more women all the afternoon. They asked all sorts of questions about the experiences of the soldiers in Cuba, expressed all kinds of sympa-thy, and got stumped for adjectives to express their opinion of the bravery they were sure every man of the invalids displayed.

The Mecca of many of the women was the cot of a young private of a Michigan regiment. He was not much over 22 or 23 and he was partleularly good looking, having dark hair that is long and wavy now, owing to the scarcity of barbers in the Cuban bush, dark eyes and long lashes. He was brought here on the Segurança and is suffering from malaria. From about 2 o'clock until nearly 4 he answered patiently and good naturedly all the questions that were put to him by each new squad of women. At the end of two hours he wanted a rest.

About 4 o'clock there seemed to be a good chance of his getting a nap, as the women were leaving the hospital. Just as he had found a comfortable fresh spot on the pillow an old lady came along and began to ask the same old questions. She was just saying that she didn't see how the young man could be so brave when an idea struck him.

"I don't either," he said, "but what I did was nothing compared with what that colored fellow over there did. I mean the fellow over there in the fourth cot. He belongs to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. When I fell he picked up my gun and got in front of me, firing one gun with each hand. He must have killed 200 Spaniards in the next five minutes. They brought up a little fleidniece they had. IMy friend saw 'em coming with it and he just sald to me:

"I guess we're done for now, but if they only and is suffering from malaria. From about 2

brought up a little fleidpiece they had. IMy friend saw 'em coming with it and he just said to me:

"I guess we're done for now, but if they only got one charge it'll hit me first and I guess it won't go through. And so that chap spread himself out in front of me, there was a wheeze and a sort of scream and he got the shell full in his breast. He was all torn to pieces, that is, his chest was rearly all shot away, but I wasn't even scratched. I thought he would die in a minute. The Signiards started to come in on us, but the report of the fleidpiece attracted the notice of our men and we were rescued. Both of us were carried back to the hospital and that fellow just wouldn't die, and now I hear he'll get well. Go over and see him. He'll be so glad to see you."

The old lady's breath had come in short gasps while the soldier was telling the story. When he finished she corralled half a dozen women and they made for the colored man's cot. The old lady opened the ball by saying:

"You poor, dear fellow, we've just heard of your heroism in saving your comrade's life. You're the bravest man in the world. But how did you escape being killed you "Guess I'd been killed suah if I'd been wheah dem Mausers was," said the victim.

"Just listen how modest he is," exclaimed the old lady. "All shot to pieces and won't say anything about it. Just tell the ladies where you were at San Juan."

"Meren't you wounded?" asked the old lady.
"Nope. I just got dengue, dat's all."

"He goup turned on the Michigan boy. He was sound asleep, or seemed to be.

More Army Surgeons Ordered to Santiago.

More Army Surgeous Ordered to Santiago. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-Beveral more assistant surgeons have been ordered to report to Chief Surgeon O'Rielly of the Fourth Army Corps for assignment to duty in Santiago. It is probable that some of the surgeons now in probable that some of the surgeons now in Cuba will be allowed to come home soon and take a needed rest from the hard work of the campaign. Among the assistant surgeons who will go to Santiago immediately are W. L. Coleman, from Houston, Tex.; John F. Cronin, from Savannah; L. de Poorter, from New Oriesna, and John B. Sewell, from Baldwin, La. Major Leonard B. Almy, Chief Surgeon in the Second Army Corps, has been ordered to duty at Montauk Point. I ALWAYS KEEP a bottle of

## KUTNOW'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCENT POWDER

on hand at home, as I find it possesses wonderful powers in relieving

Headache, Nervousness, Languor and Depression caused by

Biliousness, Dyspepsia

It is pleasant to take and Never Falls to Bring Relief. Chas, Brand,

New York, July, '98. 135 East 23d St. **KUTNOW BROS.,** 

Cigar Manufacturer,



Upon receipt of this coupon Kutnew Bros., 13 Astor place, New York City, will send you, free and postnaid, a sample of Kutnew's Im-prove I Effervescent Powder.

13 Aster Place, New York City. Positively refuse substitutes; they are worth-less, if not injurious. Sold by all druggists.

#### BLOCKADE TO COMMERCE LIFTED. frade Between Porto Bico and Our Ports

Is Restricted to American Vessels. Washington, Aug. 15.—The final step in lifting the blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports was taken by the Treasury Department to-day through a circular permitting the clearance of vessels bound for those ports. The circular is as follows:

"Collectors of Customs and others: Vessels may clear to ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, subject to the laws and regulations in force relating to clearances, except that vessels of the United States only will be cleared for the transportation of merchandise in the trade between the United States and Porto Rico."

The laws and regulations relating to clearances are those which were in force before the beginning of hostilities, and which were sus-pended by the President's proclamation regardng the blockade of ports in those islands, afterward restored by his proclamation anouncing the raising of the blockade. The restriction of trade between Porto Rico

and the United States to American vessels puts the trade with that country on the same plane with trade between different ports of the United States, and makes it in fact coastwise, except

#### SOLDIER STABS ANOTHER. Mortal Wound Inflicted in a Quarrel Over Craps at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 15.—First Sergeant McCue of Company H. Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is dying to-night from the ef-fects of the wound inflicted last night by Private H. P. McGuire, a cook in the same company. The men, with several others, were engaged in playing a game of craps, when a disnute arose in regard to some point in the game, and resulted in McGuire stabbing Sergeant McCue just below the heart with a military sheathknife. Chaplain Thomas of the Third Kentucky had just completed a sermon on gambling when he was sent to Sergeant McCuc's side. McGuire's friends say he was

McCuo's side. McGuire's friends say he was justified in the act, while Sergeant McCue's friends say the attack was unprovoked. McGuire immediately surrendered himself to Capt. Reynolds of Company H.

The Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, and 116th and Sixtieth Indiana regiments are making preparations to leave for Lexington, Ky, where they have been ordered. The work of loading the baggage of some of the regiments will begin to-night, and the railroad officials have given notice that trains for the troops will be ready to-morrow morning. This order, together with those recently issued, will take all the troops now encamped here away from Nowport News, but there is a rumor afloat here to brought here from other points to take their places. It is also understood that a large number of soldiers from Santiago and the South will disembark here.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN PORTO RICO

## 185 Cases of Fever, Mostly Typhold-Wound

ed and Convalescents Coming North WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The Surgeon-Gen-

eral of the army has received a despatch from Surgeon Torney at Ponce, Porto Rico, informing him that the hospital ship Relief will sail from Ponce for Mayaguez to-morrow, and thence to New York, where she will probably arrive on Friday. The Belief will carry about twenty wounded from Gen. Miles's army and about fifty convalescents. According to the same cablegram there are now about 185 cases of fever mostly typhoid, among the troops in Porto Rico. Surgeon Greenleaf cabled from Ponee that the typhoid fever cases were de-creasing in number and that there were no new cases on Saturday last. The general health of the army in Porto Rico, he said, was im-proving.

of the army in Porto Meo, he said, was improving.

A cable despatch from Chief Surgeon Howard at Santiago to the Surgeon-General to-day said that the Olivette would sail to-day with 200 non-infected patients. The Olivette will stop at Fort Monroe for orders from the War Department, which will probably direct that the soldiers be carried to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

## FOOD FOR BODY AND SOUL.

The Yankee's Boys Enjoyed the Beer and Expect to Profit by the Bibles.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 15.-Mrs. E. W. Harrison of Summit has received a letter from her brother, Edward McLaughlin, who has been on the Yankee in the Bay of Guantanamo. The letter is dated July 22. Mr. McLaughlin says: "While at Norfolk a New York restaurant presented us each with a copy of the New Tes-tament. We have disposed of one and, with the help of the Lerd, hope to find time to tack is the other."

## CONCHO'S AWFUL VOYAGE

REPORT OF THE RED CROSS SURGEON IN CHARGE.

fore on Board Than Originally Intended-The Increase Contrary to Orders-The Subsequent Suffering and Sickness

Mainly Attributable to This-Bad Water The report of Dr. A. Monnae Lesser of the Red Cross, who came from Cuba in charge of the Concho, was received by the Red Cross So ciety yesterday, and will be transmitted to Major Lagarde, the Chief Surgeon of Gen. Shafter's army, to whom it is directed. The report, which is in the form of a letter to Major Lagarde, starts with the statement that while there was not proper accommodations for the 30 patients and 145 convalescents originally ordered on board the Concho, many more con-

valescents got on the vessel contrary to orders

All then became ill later because of the lack of provision for the increased numbers. "Much complaint was made the first evening about the water on the ship. It tasted flat, and, as the complaint was expressed, 'it was dirty and smelled bad.' The pump stood at the bottom of the barrel from which the drinking

the trade with that country on the same plans with trade between different ports of the United States, and makes it in fact coastwise, except as to customs duties. For the present at least the duties will be collected on articles coming from the United States as on those from other countries. The minimum Porto Rican tariff, with some few modifications, will be retained until after the appointment of the Commissioners. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, can put in force any tariff he may desire, but only see an interpretation of the interests of the Porto Ricans. They have some industries which receive specian of the article. So that, if our tariff laws with free coffee were put in force there. Whether the future tariff laws of Porto Ricans rates is being prepared by the Treasury. Under the order issued to-day vessels may be cleared for Havain or any, other postiging to be determined by Congress. Meaning the control of the states, and are still in charge of the Spanish officials, and no arrangements have yet been made by the Was are stilled by the Commissioners. It is expected that the Spanish customs officers which receives the control of the protocol Spanish sovereignty in Portocol Spanish sovereignty in Portoc have so rapidly decreased, and more care could have been given to the individual cases. To this cause was due, as I have said, the insufficiency of blankets and mattresses. The other hardships, to wit, the food, the water, the leaving of the dead on the ship, &c., were due either to the exigencies of the situation or the causes over which we had no control at Siboney, and of which I shall be pleased to give you a circumstantial report in case you deem it advisable or necessary. It must be remembered that gradual accommodation to changes has not the same effect as sudden changes; thus the crew and passengers did not suffer alike, although a few of the crew were ill. Every man who came from your camp as a patient and was brought as such on the ship recovered, and those now ill have developed on boagd."

## Brig.-Gen. Bancroft Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-Brig.-Gen. William A. Bancroft of the Seventh Army Corps, now stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., has tendered his resignation to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and it has been accepted. Gen. Ban-croft said as a reason for his resignation that the war is now apparently ended and that he believed he could consistently leave the service and return to his business pursuits in Cam-bridge, Mass.

# SORES LIKERAWBEEF

On Baby's Face Neck and Breast. Ran Blood and Matter.

Had to Tie Hands to Keep from Scratching. A Bad Case. Doctor Did Little or No Good.

Cuticura Cured. Skin Now Clear A SWORN STATEMENT.

When my nephew was two weeks old he had running sores on his face, neck, breast, and hands, which continued to grow worse. They looked like raw beef. Sometimes blood would come and sometimes matter. He was awfully bad. Why, we had never heard or read of such a case. My sister had to the his hands to the hammock to keep him from scratching himself, he itched so. He often rubbed his neck and face against his shoulders. The neck and face against his shoulders. The neck and face against his shoulders. The doctor did little or no good. Said "it came from the blood," etc. She heard of CUTI-CURA (clniment), and I bought her a box, and finding it gave satisfaction she continued to use it. The boy is all well now and his face is clear. In order to show you my good faith in this matter and how pleased I am with CUTI-CURA RENEDIES, I have taken oath to above statements. EMMA FISHER, 682 W. 15th Fi., March 3, 1888. Chicago, Ill. March 3, 1898. Chicago, Ili.

State of Lilbors, as.

County of Cook,

I, Charles F. Vogel, a Notary Public in and
for said county in the State aforesaid, do hereby
certify that Emma Fisher, personally known to
me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing statement, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that
she signed the same, and that the same is true
according to her best knowledge and bettef.

CHARLES F. VOGEL, Notary Public.

Brandy Chun Thangainer for Event Kird of Rany Heans. — Warm boths with Cortovan Soar, grade and single with Currowan, percet of conditions aim suren, and mind doors of Cortogran Ranolly any, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. FOTHE DEED AND COME. Cons., Sole Props. Boston. age-" Hou to Unpt State. Turtured Septen," masted then.